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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1766.

This DAY Published,
(*And sold by* EDES & GILL, *in Queen Street.*)
(Price Half a Pistareen.)

THE NECESSITY of *Repealing* the *American* STAMP-ACT demonstrated: Or, A PROOF that GREAT BRITAIN must be injured by that ACT. In a LETTER to a MEMBER of the BRITISH HOUSE of COMMONS.

☞ *This Pamphlet was first published in* London *the 17th of December last, and is the latest that has as yet been received here. The Merit of it, is not however rested on this Circumstance, since though peculiarly interesting at this Time, it will never cease to be worthy Regard — The Author first considers the Arguments which have been so pompously held forth in Favour of the Act; Arguments which scarcely required the Pen of so able a Writer to expose. Among others, he particularly mentions what we have so often heard, "That we are under great Obligations to Great Britain for the Expence incurred the last War on our Behalf," and shews this invincible Reason for a Taxation, to be unreasonable, absurd and ridiculous. The Operation of the Act is then considered, as it will affect the Interest of Great Britain, from whence we must infer a Repeal of it if any Regard is had to the commercial State of the Nation. Upon the whole, the Author has fully performed the Promise of his Title Page, and it may very justly be stiled a masterly Performance, equal, if not superior to any Publication on the Arguments particular urged.*

Public Vendue,
At the Great Store opposite the Golden Ball,
Country Traders, Shop-keepers in Town, and others are invited to the GREAT STORE opposite the Golden Ball, Merchant's Row, near Faneuil-Hall Market, on TUESDAY the 25th Day of *February* Instant, at X o'Clock in the Morning; at which Time will be SOLD
BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
A large and valuable Assortment
of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable for all Seasons of the Year.
J. Russell.

†¶§ The Goods may be seen the Day before and on the Day of Sale, at the above Store.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, ss.

THE Petition of *John Proctor, Joseph Pierpoint,* and a considerable Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Danvers*, to the Great and General Court; praying that the Bridge over *Waters*'s River (so called) in said *Danvers*, may be made a County Bridge exclusive of *Danvers*, or said Town may be otherwise relieved of the Charge of said Bridge, as the Great and General Court should judge to be reasonable. On which Petition the following Order past, *viz.*

In the House of Representatives, February 15. 1766.

READ, and *Resolved*, That the Petitioners notify the several Towns in the County of *Essex* of this Petition, by inserting the subject matter thereof in two of the *Boston* News Papers three Weeks successively, that they shew Cause if any they have, on the second Friday of the next *May* Sessions, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence.
SAMUEL WHITE, *Speaker.*

In Council, 15 *February* 1766. Read and concur'd.
A. OLIVER. *Secr'y.*

Plimouth, February 18, 1766.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

MR. HUTCHINSON tells us in his History of this Province, that the General Court in the Year 1677, consented to many Requisitions of the King and Parliament, which they thought unreasonable: But in Page 322 he says, "it was a more difficult Thing "to conform to the Acts of Trade, They (the "General Court) acknowledge in their Letter to the "Agents, they had not done it"; to confirm which Mr. Hutchinson quotes their Letter as follows, "They apprehended them (the Acts of Trade) to "be an Invasion of the Rights, Liberties, and Pro-"perties of the Subjects of his Majesty in the Colo-"ny, they not being Represented in Parliament; "and according to the usual Saying of the learned "in the Law, the Laws of England were bounded "within the four Seas, and did not reach America; "however, as his Majesty had signified his Pleasure "that those Acts should be observed in the Massa-"chusetts, they had made Provision by a Law of the "Colony, that they should be strictly attended from "Time to Time, altho' it greatly discouraged Trade, "and was a great Damage to his Majesty's Plantation." Thus far the Court's Letter; upon which Mr. Hutchinson adds, that "the passing this Law plainly shews "the *wrong* sense they had of the relation they stood "in to England." *Quere*, How does it appear they had a wrong sense of their Relation to England? who can we suppose to be best Judges of the Matter, the *General Court* at that Day, whose Migration from England was but a few Years before, or Mr. Hutchinson (or any other Historian) at this Day; indeed we can better see what the Consequences were, because *they* fell into the Hands of arbitrary Power, and Might may overcome Right, but will never convince the Judgment; we have no Reason to doubt but that the General Court of that Day consisted of many wise & good Men; if so, I shall depend more upon their Judgment of the Relation they stood in to England, than on King Charles's, or the Parliaments, or that of any modern Historian.— I am obliged to Mr. Hutchinson for the Facts, but can't join in Judgment. Mr. Hutchinson goes on to say, "the People of Ireland about the same Time were "under the same *Mistake*": From whence we plainly see where all Wisdom is supposed to be lodged, viz. where there is Power.—Mr. Hutchinson says, "per-"haps they (Ireland) had not greater Colour for an "Exemption from English Acts of Parliament than "a Colony of natural born Subjects, departing the "Kingdom with the Leave of the Prince; particular "Persons in Ireland did Penance for advancing and "adhering to these Principles"—A cogent Argument this, why those Principles should never be advanced again; however, I can't but think that all the Sin and Mistake of this Colony and Ireland in that Day, was their *Circumstances*: Be that as it may, Mr. Hutchinson says, "the whole Colony of the Massachusetts "suffer'd the Loss of their Charter, this being one "great Article of Charge against it"—What is the Charge, surely not an Opposition to the Act of Parliament, because Mr. Hutchinson in a Note at the Bottom expressly declares that the General Court passed an Act (the very Day they had a regular Advice from England) conformable to the Act of Parliament, or by their Authority enjoined an exact Conformity to said Act; perhaps King Charles heard that the Colony did not like the Act, which was sufficient to condem them; for it is not uncommon with Tyrants, if they find their Slaves groan under one Burthen, to lay on another to quiet 'em. Mr. Hutchinson says, "I am "glad I have this Instance of Ireland, and that so "sensible a Gentleman as Mr. Molineux, the Friend "of Mr. Lock, engaged in the Cause; for it may "serve as some *Excuse* for our Ancestors, that they "were not alone in their *mistaken* Apprehensions of "the Nature of their Subjection."—Well for our poor Ancestors, that one Man of Sense happen'd to fall into the same terrible Mistake, else perhaps the present Generation would have esteem'd 'em a Sett of ignorant Fools, that they could ever doubt of the infinite Wisdom and infinite Goodness of a King, or an English Parliament— Mr. H— says, "no Prejudice "can be caused by this *Mistake* against their Posterity" —Pray Mr. H— don't be afraid you will not be hurt for the Sin of your Father, that Principle I hope is expell'd from all civil Societies.— Mr. H— says, "they (the "Colonists have indeed as high Notions of English "Liberties as their Ancestors had." (some few excepted) "and as a British Colony they *humbly* hope "for all that Tenderness and Indulgence from a "British Parliament, which the Roman Senate, while "Rome remained free, shewed to Roman Colonies; "but (ah! but) they are sensible they are *Colonists*, "and *therefore* subject to the *Controul* of the Parent "State."—— I hope this Right to *Controul* the Colonies is limited, or will be soon, else some perhaps on the other Side the Water, (perhaps some on this) to ingratiate themselves with those who have Power, will claim a Right to do what they please with us; for if there be no Bounds set for this Controul, its plain we are Slaves; if so, we the Descendants of those Ancestors, who have as high Notions of English Liberties as our Fathers had, must be extream miserable; for better never know what Liberty is, than knowing it, be subject to the *Controul* of any State; perhaps the Inhabitants of Great-Britain may be proved to be Colonists, only trace them a few Centuries back.

A COLONIST.

[*To be continued*] Pa. 353

BOSTON, February 24

Extract of a Letter from London, dated December 14th. 1765

"*AM much obliged for your Sentiments respecting the Trouble the late Act of Parliament, part for laying Duties and Taxes in your Part of the World, will bring upon the Inhabitants thereof; I am sensible the Merchants here will severely feel the same, if Ways and Means are not found out to redress their Grievances. 'Tis some Satisfaction to myself that I can say I was not wanting the last Winter in using my best Endeavours jointly with the Rest of the Gentlemen in the Trade, in making proper Application to remove those Evils that I foresaw was coming upon us, and shall continue my Endeavours with the Rest of the Gentlemen of the Committee, to restore Peace with you by an Application to Parliament for remedying the Distresses under which the British Commerce to North America now labours. This was the Resolution the Merchants came to at the Meeting I mentioned to you in my last, when they unanimously voted Mr. Alderman Trecothick in the Chair, and chose about thirty Gentlemen to represent the several Provinces from Canada to Georgia; of the Committee of which six are for the four Provinces of New-England. On Thursday Morning I waited as one of the Deputation from the Merchants with our Chairman, and so others nominated for that Purpose on Mr. Secretary Conway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Dartmouth, and the Marquis of Rockingham, to request their Countenance, and support us in our intended Application to Parliament, and have the Pleasure to say, that we met with a very genteel Reception, and have their respective Promises to support us in our said Application, in any Point that may be consistent with the Dignity of the Crown and Honour of the Parliament. The late Proceedings at New York, and the Resolutions of your several Assemblies in America respecting the Stamp Act, doth put the Nation into the greatest Ferment ever known in the Memory of most People living, and you may be assured there will be very warm Work at the meeting of the House, the late Ministry being resolved to assert the Right of Parliament in Opposition to your respective Charters, as the People of America are to submit to the Payment of internal Taxes, unless such as may be directed by the Legislature here for the support of Government; the said Taxes to be levied by the Governor, Council and House of Assembly, conformable to the Right which they say is invested in them by their Charter. This Point must be determined before the Stamp Act in my Opinion, as well as many others will be repealed; and therefore the most that can be expected is a Suspension of the Act, that our late valuable Trade to North America may not suffer too much by a Continuance of it, for which good Purpose is the Intent of our present Application to Parliament, as also to pray Relief from the Molasses Act, Sugar Act, Custom-House Deputations, Vice Admiralty Courts, Bonds given for the Exportation of Lumber, and those acquired on the Exportation of India Silks from hence, and do conceive the greatest Hopes that we shall be able to make out to the Satisfaction of Parliament, that the giving Encouragement to the Trade of Great-Britain to North America, deserves the utmost Countenance they can give to it, instead of its being oppressed in the Manner it hath lately been, and when the Members have given a full and impartial Hearing to our said Petition, they will not only overlook the late unhappy Proceedings of the poor deceived Populace in your Part of the World, but grant at least the greatest Part of the Relief intended to be set forth in our Petition, especially as the same will be backed by most of the maritime Towns and principal Cities in Great-Britain. I cannot conclude this without doing Mr. Alderman Trecothick the Justice to say, that he is indefatigable in the prosecuting this Business, and thereby shews himself a true Lover of his Country.*"

Vide *In the Index*

Hutchinson ¶ Vide page 340 ∧ See Massachusets Charter page 1077 vol. 2.
See the Act pa. 563.

NEW-YORK, February 17.

On Thursday Evening the Sons of Liberty had a Meeting upon particular Business —About 10 o'Clock a Letter was communicated to the Company from a Son of Liberty in Philadelphia, expressing the utmost Grief and Astonishment, that in the City of New York, where the Inhabitants had so nobly distinguished themselves in defence of their Rights and Privileges in opposition to the Stamp Act, any Person should be found that had presumed to take or distribute a Stamp, and advising that a Bond on stamped Paper, with a Mediterranean Pass, from a Merchant in this City, had been sent to Philadelphia, where they had resolved to destroy it in the most ignominious Manner —Whereupon the next Morning, application was made to the Person who had delivered the said Bond (being left Blank to be fill'd up in Maryland, where the Vessel for which it was wanted was loading, and had got [illegible] others executed in this City, in consequence of the delivery of as many Mediterranean Passes) for the remainder of the Blanks in his Possession, as well as those two Bonds that were executed; all which being obtain'd were immediately committed to the Flames before the public coffee house, in presence of a multitude of Spectators, and that by the hands of the very man, who received and sent the aforesaid bond to Philadelphia, altho' the persons concern'd therein pleaded their Innocence by declaring upon Oath, as well as the Distributor, that as no charge was made for the same, and as it was necessary to enter into bonds for the said passes, that they did not conceive any ill Effects might ensue therefrom, as favouring the stamp act, &c. But notwithstanding their declaration, they having by such proceedings incurred the highest resentment of the lovers of liberty, and well wishers to their country, they were compell'd to stand forth in a public manner and confess their error; which on the Saturday following they did by appearing on the common before many thousands of the citizens, &c. and asked forgiveness for what they had done, protesting their innocence as aforesaid, in such a manner as moved the compassion of the people, who were so much incens'd, that it was with the greatest difficulty they were prevailed upon, not to destroy their Persons and Effects. As the citizens have been so exasperated at their great inadvertence, should an attempt of the kind be made by any person or persons whatsoever hereafter, it is very clear not the least Indulgence or countenance will be shewn them, but that they must needs stand to the unhappy issue that will inevitably ensue.

[*Our Skin is nearer than our Shirt.*]

The Sons of Liberty in the neighbouring Governments are to take Notice, That the stamped Bonds above-mentioned, were at first *only* 30 in Number, and came from England with as many Mediterranean Passes, of which the Sons of Liberty here were intirely ignorant.

[*The Affidavits relating to the above, we are oblig'd to defer*]

BOSTON, February 24.

Friday last the Great and General Court was adjourned to the 9th Day of April next.

The University of *Aberdeen* have sent to the Rev. MATHER BYLES, of this Town, a Diploma for the Doctorate in Divinity.

Capt. Taylor's Snow mentioned in our last to be got off Lyn-Beach, proves to be a Mistake, as she drove up so high that she cannot be got off.

Saturday Morning last arrived here Capt. Kirkwood from London, but last from New York.

Same Evening Capt. Thatcher arrived here in 8 Weeks from Jamaica.

Capt. Jarvis in a Brig from Newcastle for this Port is arrived at Antigua in a shatter'd Condition, being blown off this Coast the 13th December last, when within 10 Leagues Cape Ann.

Our Advices from Cape Fear, in North-Carolina, say, that the governor of that province, with the assistance of two Captains of Sloops of War, were doing all in their power to put and rivet the shackles of slavery on that people, by endeavouring to force the Stamp-Papers on them, but that the people were resolved to preserve their liberty at all events—The men of war had seized a sloop from St. Kitts for want of stamped papers, and said they acted by order of Lord Colvill, in which no man will believe them, that know how Lord Colvill acts.

It has been said that if the Bankrupt Act should be repealed before a better is provided, the Merchants at Home would be great Sufferers;— let them suffer; it may prevent their again giving such long Credit, which has promoted Extravagance and impoverished the Province; besides their Loss will be wholly our Gain, and it is a proverbial Saying, that Charity begins at Home.

☞ A Box of Mediterranean Passes, for the Benefit of the Merchants of this Province, arrived here about the first of January last; but it then appearing that the Bonds which accompanied them were printed upon Stamped Paper, they were every one of them sent away on the very Day they came to Hand, to be deposited with the other Stamped Papers at Castle-William; where said Bonds now remain intire, as no officer here would venture to take them into Possession, or to offer one of them to be executed,

Extract of a Letter from a noted House in London, to a Gentleman in this Town

"We read with the most sensible Concern, what you write us respecting the Stamp-Act, which if carried to the Excess you speak of, may be attended with the most fatal Consequences to those here that are most immediately connected in Trade to your Place whatever it may do to yourselves. The present Ministry we are well assured are heartily dispos'd to relieve the Colonies in every Respect. We recommend your immediately dispatching your Vessels back to us, notwithstanding they may not be properly clear'd out from your Port, as we are strongly assured from great Authority that they will meet with no Molestation from the Officers of the Customs at this Port. You may be assured we shall all put our Shoulders to this great Point, and get all the Redress that's possible to be obtained. The Ministry have the greatest Desire of affording the Colonies all the Relief in their Power, and a Noble Lord in Company declar'd, that in his Opinion, the highest Point of Honor consisted in the Redress where an Error was committed, and that he would do every Thing in his Power to effect it."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of public Character, who has been indefatigable in his Endeavours to obtain Relief for the Colonies, under their present Burdens and Difficulties.

"London, Dec. 27, 1765.

"Having been all Day at the other End of the "Town in your Provincial Service, I have only Time "to acknowledge your's, &c. and don't at all wonder at the Alarm your Country has taken at your "new Laws; we are equally alarmed here, and the "Consequences that must attend both America and "England, if they are not repealed. City and Country are in Motion to assist you in obtaining a Repeal. "The Merchants have chose a Committee to petition "and attend Parliament; the numerous Sea-ports, "and manufacturing Towns, and your Friend will "not be inactive; and I have the Pleasure to tell "you, hitherto Things look with a favourable Aspect."

PLIMOUTH, *(in Massachusetts Province) Feb.* 17.

A few Days since a Vessel arrived here from Annapolis-Royal, John Staples, Master, and brought with him a stamp'd Clearance; the Sons of Liberty soon heard of it and assembled to the Number of 4 or 500, and marched in Procession from the Tree of Liberty, near the Town house, with Drums beating and Banners flying, to the Wharff where the Vessel lay, and demanded the detestable Object of their Resentment, which the Master of the Vessel very readily delivered up; they then proceeded in the same Manner (fetching a Circle thro' the Town, and having the Paper affixed to a Pole and carried by a senior Gentleman attending) to the Tree of Liberty, which was decorated with an Ensign and long Pendant; and after enkindling a comfortable Bonfire, they consumed therein the Badge of Slavery—This done, they gave three Cheers and dispers'd. The Gentlemen of the Town afterwards repaired to a public House, where several loyal Toasts were drunk; the Whole being conducted with great *Decency* and Decorum.

VERY CHEAP.

*** A single Woman with a good Memory for her Years. *N. B.* She is well skill'd in *Detection* & *Detraction*—and knows good Charcoal.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, *Court of Vice-Admiralty.* } *Boston, Feb.* 22d, 1766.

TO be Sold by Decree of said Court, at Public Vendue, on the 25th Instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in *Boston*, the Snow PEMBROKE, as she now lays on *Lyn* Beach, with all her Appurtenances.—Conditions of Sale to be seen at the Register's Office and Place of Sale. Per Curiam

EZ. PRICE, D. Reg'r.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good FARM at *Newton*, just 9 Miles from *Boston* Town-House, and about half a Mile from *Newton* Meeting House, consisting of a large House and Barn with upwards of 40 Acres of good Plowing, Mowing and Pasture Land, and a fine Orchard of good Fruit included: Also about 10 Acres of Wood Land adjoining; the whole well fenced with Stone Wall: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

All Persons that are indebted to JOHN SCOLLAY, are ONCE MORE desired forthwith to pay their respective Balances, or they will be sued to next April Court.——

For *Annapolis* & *Fort Cumberland*,

THE Schooner FREE AMERICAN, *James Dickey*, Master, will sail in 14 Days: For Freight or Passengers, apply to said Master on Board, now lying at *Treat's* Wharf, or at Mr. *Bass's* Store at the Head of the Wharf.

Samuel Austin,

At the Sign of the BLACK BOY and BUTT, in Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

TAKES this Opportunity to advise his Town and Country Customers, That he has by him a choice Collection of pick'd old Lisbon WINES, which he can recommend to the nicest Taste as genuine and good; and which he will sell at the lowest Price for Cash. Where also may be had the usual Sorts of Wine imported at this Market, by Wholesale or Retail.

Just Imported in Capt *Kirkwood* from *LONDON*, and to be Sold at the GOLDEN EAGLE on Dock-Square

BEST Petersburgh Hemp and Cordage of all sizes, prime Russia Duck, English Sail Cloth, Hampers best old London Bottled Porter and Taunton ALE. Grindstones per Chaldron, Spanish White per Hogshead, Fine Chalk per Ton, best Chelshire Cheese & Split Pease per Cask, London Mops, Holland House Brushes; also a great Assortment of Cutlary and Ironmongery Ware, cheap for Cash.

New-York Pigg Iron per Ton.

N. B. Also the good Ship Endeavour, Captain *James Kirkwood*, Master, as she now lays at the North Side the Long Wharf; if not sold soon will take in a Freight for London.

Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Customers and others, That he has just imported from *London*, a general Assortment of *English* Goods, which he sells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boston*, by Wholesale and Retail, very cheap—Also, Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Gunter Scales and Dividers, ; West India Pilots; 9 leaved Charts; Mariners Compasses and Kalenders; Patoun and Wilson's Epitomes; also a Number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chambers's Dictionary with Scotts Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be Sold at the Sterling Cost and Charges.—Saine Twine, and best *Lynn* made Shoes, at 36s. O. T. a single Pair.

ALSO a Quantity of Muslins at the Prime Cost.

TO BE SOLD,

In the Township of *Douglas*, and County of *Worcester*, the following Tracts of Land, *viz.*

	Acres.	Rods.
One 6th Part of 3001 Acres, which makes	500	and 26
Lott near the Meeting House	80	and 50
Lott No 1.	120	
Lott No 2.	90	
Lott next Sutton	116	and 154
House and Lott	30	

Those who incline to Purchase, may apply to Mr. *John Metcalf*, in Bellingham.

TO BE LETT,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, with two Rooms and a Kitchen on a Floor, with a good Well of Water that will wash, and pav'd Yard, together with a Stable, and other Conveniencies, situate near the Orange-Tree; inquire of Edes & Gill.

ALL Persons that have been Deceived in purchasing bad Garden Seeds, may be supplied with Seeds warranted good, and a third cheaper than any sold in Boston—— Also Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currant Bushes, Asparagus Plants, and Seed of the largest and earliest Sort—— Also a large Quantity of Sallery, Cabbage and Colliflower Plants in their Season, and Flower Plants, and Seeds of various Sorts, &c by WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Gardener from London, in Seven-Star Lane, Boston.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next,

A fine Assortment of GOODS, viz.

BRoad Cloths fine middling and coarse, Ratteens of different Colours and Fineness, Kerseys, Callimancos, Linnen and Cotton Checks, Irish Hollands, Mens fine Worsted Hose, coloured Threads, Handkerchiefs, &c &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON* ENTERD IN.

Fitzgerald from Quebec. Sparrel from N. York. Deten from Nova Scotia. Kirkwood from London.

OUTWARD BOUND

Taylor for Rhode Island and Connecticut, Church for Philadelphia, Tower for Virginia, Chambers and Perkins for West-Indies. Dean for Jamaica, Pepper and Whitty for Nova Scotia, Oakes for Louisbourg. Forsaker, Mocom, Hamilton and Atkins for Newfoundland, Bennett for Madeira, and Deverson for London.

Vide the Act page 53.

Boston, February 24.

LAST Week was taken up and committed to the Custody of the SONS OF LIBERTY in this Town, a most *detestable* Object, lately transported to *America*—Notice being given, a Jury was summon'd, and a Bill found, setting forth that the said Prisoner did on the first of November last, endeavour to make his Appearance in a forcible Manner, and in Defiance of the known and establish'd Laws of the British Constitution, to deprive the Subject of his Rights and Privileges, &c. —They then proceeded to Tryal, which lasted two Hours, and after many learned Debates, the Evidence was so clear, that the Jury without going out of Court found the said Prisoner guilty of a Breach of Magna Charta, and a Design to subvert the British Constitution, and alienate the Affections of His Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects in *America* from his Person and Government—Sentence was immediately past by the honorable Judge of the said Court, and accordingly executed in the following Manner—A Stage having two Effigies thereon was erected, one of them representing B—te dress'd in Plaid, the other Grenville; over whom was a Gallows, on which the Devil appeared with a Stamp Act, and a Stamp Paper in one Hand, and a Chain in the other hanging over the Gallows, with the following Words proceeding out of his Mouth to Grenville, who held a Lock in his left Hand, *Force it* ——to which he answer'd. *That we will upon the REBELS*;—B—te who held a Key in his right Hand replies; *We can't do it!*——Upon the Stamp Paper were these Words, *For the Oppression of the* WIDOW *and* FATHERLESS.——Previous to this Execution on Thursday Morning last Notifications were found posted up in several Parts of the Town, of which the following is a Copy:

HANOVER SQUARE.

Boston, THURSDAY 20th *February* 1766

THE Committee of the true born Sons of Liberty having in their Possession a Piece of Paper mark'd with America's Oppression*—— DO hereby Notify their Brethren, that they are determin'd to make a public Exhibition of it under the TREE OF LIBERTY This Morning, where it will hang till XII o'Clock and then be taken down and committed to the Flames—together with the Effigies of the Authors of this Oppression.

* A Crown Stamp.

Between two and three Thousand People assembled on this Occasion and at the Time appointed the Effigies were taken down, and three Cheers given: After which by the Desire of a Number of Gentlemen they were carried thro' the principal Streets of the Town in a Cart, and back again to *Liberty Tree*, where three Cheers were again given—They then proceeded to the Gallows on Boston Neck, and after kindling a large Bonfire, they consumed therein the Effigies and the Badge of Slavery—This being done they gave three Cheers and departed——The Sons of Liberty afterwards repair'd to their own Appartment in Hanover Square, where the following Toasts were drank—GEORGE the Third, our gracious, rightful and lawful Sovereign—Success to the Royal House of Hanover—Confusion to its Enemies—A Repeal of the Stamp Act—A perpetual Itching without the Benefit of Scratching to its Friends—Long Life, Health and Prosperity to all the Sons of Liberty on the Continent——The whole was conducted with the greatest Decency and Order.

The Friday preceeding the TREE OF LIBERTY was prun'd after the best Manner, agreeable to a Vote pass'd by the Committee of the true-born SONS of LIBERTY at their last Meeting in Hanover Square, when a Number of Carpenters were appointed for that Purpose, and a Gentleman well skill'd in those affairs as a Director After they had compleated it, the Clerk according to the Direction of the Chairman, desired them to bring in their Bill in order to receive their Pay, but they refused to take any Thing, as it was for the public Good; and further added, that they were always ready to serve the true-born Sons of Liberty, whenever occasion call'd for it, and should think themselves very happy, whenever their service was acceptable—Since which a large Plate has been affix'd to the Tree with the following Inscription, viz. "This Tree was planted in the Year 1646. and prun'd by Order of the SONS OF LIBERTY, February 14. 1766." So that the Tree is now become a great Ornament to the Square.——*And we doubt not but the TREE of LIBERTY will thrive and flourish, when all the Friends to the Stamp Act will decay and perish.*

Just Imported from LONDON,
AND TO BE SOLD
By JOHN MEIN,
At the LONDON BOOK STORE, second Door above the British Coffee House, North Side of King-Street, *BOSTON.*

A large and elegant Collection of the latest published BOOKS, bound in the most elegant Manner,

Among which are the following,

Shakespear's Plays, 8 Vols. with the Corrections and Illustrations of various Commentators, to which are added Notes by Samuel Johnson

In the learned and respectable Author of the Rambler and English Dictionary, the immortal Shakespear has at last met with a Commentator worthy of his Merit.

Shenstone's Works, 2 Vols. with elegant Decorations—*The poetical Works of this ingenious Author display a Genius truly sublime, joined with an amiable Elegance, Sympathy and Tenderness, and his Observations on Men, Manners and Things, are the genuine Fruits of an acute Understanding and an excellent Heart*

History of Jenny Salisbury, 2 Vols. from the French of Madame Riccoboni—*The Sentiments on this celebrated Work are highly affecting, the Incidents uncommon, & the most laudable & instructive.*

History of Miss Clarenda Cathcart, 2 Vols.—*This interesting Performance is full of tender and pathetic Love, Scenes enlivened with the brisk Sallies of Wit.*

History of Miss Lucenda Courtney, 3 Vols. *The Language of this Novel is elegant, the Characters well supported, and discover an intimate Acquaintance with genteel Life*

Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary for the Pocket, with Notes, containing a Refutation of such Passages as are any Way exceptionable to Religion —*The superior Abilities of this great Genius, his Spirit and genuine Humour display themselves in the strongest Degree in this curious Performance.*

Mercandier on Hemp—*A Treatise of such Merit on such an interesting Article of Commerce, and which comprehends all that Hemp can present to the Curiosity of the Learned, and the Utility of the Manufacturer justly deserves the Attention of the Public in a Country whose well-being depends on her Improvements and Industry.*

Churchill's Works, elegantly Printed and Bound, in 2 Vols 4to. *The keenest Wit and Humour, the most biting Satire, the finest Strokes of Genius, and the greatest Powers of poetical Expression, are the Characteristics of the Rev Mr. Churchill's Poetry.*

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Considerations on the Propriety of Taxing the Colonies. Wrote by a Gentleman of Distinction, a Native of one of the Southern Colonies. *A Pamphlet of such Merit, that it ought to be the Bosom Companion of every Man who wishes well to his Country.*

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,
By *Moses Deshon*,
At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall,
Dock-Square;
Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings;

Broad Cloths, Plushes, Thicksetts, Cambletts, Worsted Hose, Irish Linnens, 3-4 7-8 and yard wide Checks, Bed Ticks, Handkerchiefs, Writing Paper, Snuff, Mens Wearing Apparel, Womens Stays, Mehogany Tables, a Sett of Mehogany fram'd Chairs, mould Candles in Boxes, Window Curtains, a Number of Books on Divinity and History, Feather Bed, Childrens Sattin Jockey Caps, black Fringe, Buttons, Lawns, Capuchin Silk, strip'd Hollands, Chip Hatts, &c &c.

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ELIAS DUPEE,
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BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Plush, Velvet, Blankets and Ruggs, Irish Linnens, Checks, Carpets, Muffs and Tippets, Mens and Womens Hose, Womens Tabby Stays and Cap Lace, Seamens Apparel, Small Arms, split Peas by the Bushel, &c &c.

Also will be Sold at the said Room next Friday, at III *o'Clock* P M.

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Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last
Ten Whites. Two Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches Sixteen.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	12 m. aft. 11	Friday,	26 m. aft. 2
Tuesday,	58 m. aft. 11	Saturday	20 m. aft. 3
Wednesday	44 m. aft. 12	Lord's day,	10 m aft 4
Thursday,	37 m aft. 1	D's last Q 3 day,	11 Mi.

[See the last Page and Supplement.]

◊ Vide Magna Charta page 790 Vol 2. ‖‖ Vide the Act page 53.
(1) George Grenville (2) Earl of Boot or Bute. v A Stamp'd Paper.

From the Pennsylvania Journal.

My dear Countrymen,

WHILE our courts of justice are shut up, in deference to a law passed in defiance to the first principles of the constitution, and my country is groaning under the difficulties arising from it, as well as exposing herself to infinitely greater, I cannot be silent. I cannot help giving vent to the fulness of my heart on this alarming occasion, and hope my forwardness will be forgiven, as it flows from a strong solicitude for our common interests. Perhaps some gentlemen of abilities may take the hint to set the subject in the striking light this conjuncture deserves

It has been demonstrated that our stopping business will draw after it the most ruinous consequences, and that the most effectual method to obtain a repeal of that detestable act is perfectly to disregard it, and behave ourselves as far as possible in all respects as if it did not exist. If more arguments are required to fasten a full conviction of this in every mind, I could easily add them: When I reflect on the subject with but very small attention they pour in upon me from every quarter—but they are needless. The public voice concurs in this sentiment. What then do we wait for? Is it not as clear as the sun at noonday, that it is absurd to pay any regard to a law made by a body of men, who have no more legislative authority over us than those that lived before the flood? Do we not all profess an inviolable attachment to our constitution, and an unalterable resolution to maintain it? Why then do we in the least give way to a wicked attempt to subvert it altogether? Have we not the means in our hands to baffle all such attempts effectually, without failing in our duty to Great Britain or our native country? The means of defence proposed are of the most pacific nature: they cannot offend the most scrupulous consciences, all denominations may join heartily in them. Frugality, industry, steady resolution and unanimity are the only weapons our cause requires, and these every one may weild from the highest to the lowest. Are we waiting to see what the neighbouring provinces will do? They probably are also waiting to see what we will do, and at this rate, while each is hanging back till others begin, we may wait on to eternity. But we are not without examples of a glorious forwardness to break the shackles of tyranny. Boston, Rhode Island, and Maryland have generously led the way; they have opened their courts and administred justice as usual. Shall we then stand trifling and hesitating, when some of the smaller and weaker colonies have exposed themselves foremost in the common cause? But why wait for examples in so clear a case? We ought to be nobly emulous of the honour of being first to manifest our love of Liberty and contempt of every insolent attack upon it: Backwardness is dishonourable as well as hurtful in the highest degree, as it shews great meanness of spirit, and is one of the strongest invitations of oppression in the world.

Can any be at a loss how we must proceed to open the courts of justice? We have nothing to do but assemble ourselves together in such places as are most convenient, and declare our united resolution to submit to and maintain the laws of our country. Let magistrates of all ranks be requested to discharge their offices, and let all that have any weight or influence join to support them. We have an indubitable right to have justice administred; none pretends to say we have forfeited it: let us then boldly claim it: While it is denied us we are robbed of the most essential benefit of society: Let us endure the robbery no longer; every moment we patiently submit to it we are shamefully neglecting our duty to ourselves and posterity. Public officers have no right to oppose the voice of their country, she supports them in dignity to do justice, not to restrain it. He that shews any reluctance against doing his duty, deserves the brand of a public enemy. But I hope better things of all our magistrates: I dare answer for them, that they will be as ready to comply with our requests as we are to make them. I am not recommending riots and tumults: It can be no breach of the laws of nature nor of our country for people to assemble together peaceably and resolve to submit to those laws, and demand their execution, though tyrants may call it seditious and treasonable; and so they will every thing that is done in opposition to their lawless will and pleasure.

Tyranny, my dear countrymen, is rattling her chains over our heads, and will rivet them upon us, if we sleep much longer; Tyranny, that worst of plagues angry Heaven ever inflicts on a rebel world. This extirpates mankind more effectually than the sword, famine, pestilence, or wild beasts. It has laid waste many of the finest regions of the earth, and transformed whole countries once swarming with inhabitants, and the delightful seats of liberty and learning into little better than a howling wilderness. Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and Palestine once were free, and for populousness like one continued city, but ever since they have lost their liberty they have been losing their people, and now many parts of them are quite depopulated. Little strikes the traveller but scenes of ruin and desolation; and the few remaining inhabitants are in the lowest degree of wretchedness imaginable. This will be the woeful condition of these colonies, if ever they shall be enslaved. Let us not expect gentler treatment than others; unlimited power is not to be trusted in the hands of any but a Being of infinite wisdom and goodness; men always have and will abuse it. It is the very nature of tyranny to produce these tremendous effects: to submit to it is to deliver up ourselves and all our posterity to be butchered by peacemeal; it is virtually to murder unnumbered millions. Such a complication of misery and despair is too shocking for the imagination to dwell upon; what then must it be to see and feel its unmitigated horrors! Who would not prefer gibbets, fires, and racks, if by them he could save his country from such a horrid train of woes? Can there be found such a miscreant as one not determined to run the utmost risque to keep out this infernal monster? Surely such a wretch does not disgrace the continent. Our blood should boil at her first approaches, and the least appearance of a sneaking submission should be the object of our abhorrence. But our suffering the channels of justice to be stopped, because a villainous ministry have contrived one of the most hellish schemes to ruin us, that ever was hatched by merciless policy, has at least such an appearance. It is a vile badge of slavery lying at our doors. It is putting it out of our power to stand our ground long against *a destruction that will waste at noonday*. Oh my country! my country! Are there none to arise and resent thy wrongs! Has the genious of liberty fled never to return! Is it come to this that we are ready to give up our dearest rights without any farther struggle, after all our boasted love of them! Oh shame! Oh scandal! Shall thou be enslaved by the paricidious conduct of thy freeborn sons!" It cannot be. *We dare rise and dash the most horrid engine of tyranny that ever was framed. We scorn to let our enemies suspect we have not the spirit of freemen.* Ye gentlemen of the law, your country calls upon you to exert yourselves to vindicate her from oppression; and you love her too well to let her call in vain. You have shewn her what she may expect from you by your noble example of disinterestedness in sacrificing your private gain to the public good, when you chearfully resolved to give up your business, rather than touch the fatal stamps. Your known acquaintance with the constitution is such that you cannot doubt of the propriety of the measure proposed. You have been strenuous asserters of our rights; our eyes are upon you. We expect *you* gentlemen, will lead the way, as your profession requires, and you will fix yourselves in the esteem of every free-born son of America.

Ye Merchants, who have also given a generous specimen of your zeal in the common cause by stopping your orders for goods; you have disdained to reap the profits of a trade your country's interest forbids you to carry on. You have by this secured the public esteem, and shewn an example of patriotism fit for the imitation of future ages. Your influence, gentlemen, is very considerable, and can do much towards our deliverance in this critical juncture. Resolve to maintain the validity of all writings on unstamped paper, and their credit will soon be as universal as before. Your country calls for your assistance, and I am sure you have too keen a sense of her wrongs to deny it.

Ye Sons of Liberty in every province, who have proved yourselves her true votaries by your undaunted struggles to defend her. Your glorious efforts animated the most drooping spirits and almost dispated our fears. Your injured, insulted country places her chief confidence in you; she implores, she demands your courage and unanimity once more; and I am sure you are better patriots than ever to let her demand in vain. You bravely prevented the distribution of the stamps, and put it beyond the power of the hardiest ministers of oppression to issue them; so that our fears are over from that quarter. For this you are never thought of but with gratitude. But while justice is denied to the injured; and the honest, and industrious are embarrassed in their most necessary business by the occlusion of the courts of law, your victory is not compleat. One vigorous effort more, and the day is your own; unite your influence to open every public office; let it be insisted upon as our right; take no denial, and none will dare to risque your resentment. Then will the cause of liberty be triumphant and tyranny lie gasping at her feet. But let the peace of individuals, unless they declare themselves enemies to their country, be undisturbed: this your generous behaviour hitherto gives us a right to expect.

We cannot be enslaved unless we enslave ourselves; nothing is necessary to break at once the fetters that have been forged for us, so that it shall be forever beyond the power and skill of all the first ministers "it may ever plague the nation, to mend them, but our unanimous resolution to do it. Let us only strike the stroke, the undertaking will afterwards finish itself If we lie still, all posterity will scorn and detest us as traytors to the cause of liberty. Many of us have vindicated our country's wrongs in the bloody field, have despised the yells of Savages and trod down the armies of France. Shall we then crouch to tyranny obtruding itself under the sanction of a law, when we have defy'd foreign legions to force it upon us? Have native Americans stood undaunted before the roaring cannon, and shall they be affrighted at the threats of haughty ministers, and their vile instruments? We have shewn our firmness of soul in facing the most hideous forms of death, we may show it now in a way not less beneficial to our country. The steady patriot deserves no less honor than the hero. How would our glorious ancestors have behaved in this juncture; would those renowned worthies, who with such infinite toil formed and delivered to us their generous plan of liberty, have stood hesitating and musing when an outragious attempt was made to subvert it at once? The immortal *Hampden* would not pay one farthing of the illegal *ship money*, tho' exerted with the whole power of the court, but boldly stood a suit with the crown. The Judges in the infatuated reign of James the second baffled *his dispensing power* before his face? But why mention instances? A train of illustrious heroes rises before me, who sealed their love of liberty and hatred to tyranny with their richest blood: in many a well-fought field has the glorious cause been maintained, and we have enjoyed the fruits of their generous toils. They knew that smallest encroachments of power if tolerated, are fatal: and therefore would not give one inch of ground to the insults of despotism or the more insidious contrivances of cunning statesmen. Shall they have fought and bled in vain? Shall we be so degenerate, as not to have spirit to maintain what they purchased at so dear a rate? This would be infamy and baseness beyond the power of language to express. It cannot be that any who has one drop of their generous blood flowing in his veins can endure a thought of so vilely dishonouring those from whom we sprung. Let us like them defy any power on earth to rob us of our rights. They are spectators of our conduct and O may they be always witnesses of our bravery! Awake, awake, thou genius of liberty, from thy temporary slumber! inspire us with their intrepid spirit! Rouze, rouze, my countrymen, from this languor, *if continued it must be fatal*. What? are we ashamed of our cause? Do we think it better to sink into the lowest gulph of wretchedness than struggle any longer? Shall liberty after all our noble efforts be torn from our eager grasp? Shall we lie down and suffer lawless tyrants to tread upon us at pleasure? I conjure you by the genius of the ancient Britons! by the spirit of our glorious constitution the work of ages, the wonder and envy of nations! by our renowned forefathers, who rather than be slaves planted this howling wilderness, the haunts of wild beasts or men more savage than they! by all their glorious toils and hazards, by your love to all posterity! by the happiness of unborn millions! by the enthusiastic prospect of future empire opening before us! by all that is tender, all that is great, all that is sacred! Arise with the courage of men, of heroes; break this cursed enchantment; finish the deliverance of your insulted country; disdain the least badge of a vile submission *Let us act in all respects like freemen.* Let the brand of indeliable infamy be the lot of all that sleep, that are inactive or cowardly at this alarming crisis.

PHILELEUTHERUS.

Just published in LONDON,

And imported in Capt. Dixcey *the last Ship from thence,*

A TREATISE intitled

"The Importance of the Colonies " of *North America* and the Interest of *Great-* " *Britain*, with Regard to them, considered; to- " gether with Remarks on the STAMP DUTY.

BY NICHOLAS RAY

A very suitable Piece for the present Times.

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Brilliant & Cypher Earing Stones,

Brilliant and Cypher Button Stones, round & square; Brilliant and Cypher Ring Stones; Motto and Cypher Stones, Garnets, Amethysts, Topaz, Diamond Sparks, Ring Sparks, Buckle Stones, Locket Stones with Cyphers; Ruby, Amethyst and white Foyl, Coral Beeds, Corals for Whistles Chapes and Tongs, Binding Wire, Crucibles, Black Pots, &c.

Likewise may be had at said Shop—Most Sorts of Jeweller's and Goldsmith's Work cheap for Cash

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1766.

See the Stamp act page 53, & vide (under M) in the Index.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1766.

By Capt. Taylor from Hull, we have London Prints to the 1st January; from which the following Articles are extracted, viz.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 21.

THE Dauphin (heir apparent to the French crown) died at Fontainebleau on the 20th, about eight in the morning, aged thirty-six years, four months, and sixteen days. He married on the 25th of February 1745, Maria-Teresa, Infanta of Spain, who died in child-bed on the 22d of July 1746 after having brought into the world a Princess, who lived only till the 27th of April 1748. On the 9th of Feb. 1747, he married, to his second wife, Maria Joseph of Saxony, and has left by this marriage his Highness the Duke de Berry, the Count de Provence, the Count d'Artois, and two Princesses. The King has conferred the title of Dauphin on his Highness the Duke de Berry, who was born the 23d of August, 1754.

Paris, Dec. 21. The Dauphin, who died yesterday morning at Fontainebleau, is lamented by the whole kingdom of France.

The following are the last words in which he addressed himself, the day before his death, to the duke de Berry, his eldest son, valuable words, consecrated by wisdom and truth:

"*My son, I am now going to pay the tribute of humanity. To what length the Supreme Being has destined your life, I know not; but forget not to pray for the preservation of that of the King. If it should however happen, through the difference between his age and yours, that you should succeed to the throne, be ever mindful, my son, that the sole difference made by Providence between you and your subjects, consists in that ineffimable blessing entrusted with you, the power of contributing towards their happiness, and of protecting them in the enjoyment of it.*"

Constantinople, November 16.

WE have this instant received letters from Bassora, which advise, that affairs have taken another turn in Bengal; the Nabob, it seems, has gained an advantage over the English, who have retreated to Calcutta, where they are blocked up. It is added, that two English ships, the cargoes of which were valued at 150 000 crowns, had been robbed by some renegadoes, near the Strait of Bassora, on their passage from Bengal.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

On the 3d instant died, at Tour du Pin, on the Lake of Geneva, the Right Hon. Lord John Philip Sackville, fourth son of the late Duke of Dorset, and next brother to the present Duke.

The price of logwood has within these few days been considerably advanced, and it is said the exportation will soon be totally prohibited, the places occupied by the English in the Bay of Honduras being greatly exhausted.

It is whispered, that an illustrious young Lady, of the first rank, will be espoused to a Prince of the Royal House of Brandenburgh.

Dec. 31. Sunday, at half an hour past three in the afternoon, died, of a complication of disorders, in Leicester-fields, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, His Majesty's youngest brother, in the 16th Year of his age, being born May 24th, 1750. At 11 o'clock in the morning notice was sent to St. James's, that on account of his Royal Highness's being dangerously ill, there would be no Court nor Drawing-room.

A stop is put to all public diversions on the above occasion.

In the course of this year there have died two Princes of the Blood Royal of England, viz. the Duke of Cumberland and Prince Frederick William. Two Dukes, viz. the Duke of Bolton and the Duke of Dorset. Two Archbishops of Dublin, Dr. Cobbe and Dr. Carmichael. And abroad, the Emperor of Germany, the Dauphin of France, the Princess Dowage of Orange, the reigning Duke of Anhalt Bernburgh, the Duke of Parma, and the Margravine of Schwedt sister to the King of Prussia.

Notwithstanding the great grief said to be expressed by all ranks of people in France, at the death of the Dauphin, it is thought that none but the Ecclesiastics are really touched with it, as that Prince's strong attachment to the Bull Unigenitus was so well known, all who loved the internal peace and tranquility of France, and were assertors of the rights of the Gallican Church, dreaded the hour when he should be King of France, as they were then sure to be victims of the Papal power.

Monday last the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, was re-elected Member of Parliament for Hertford, without opposition.

Next Friday Mr. Wilkes will surrender himself into the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench prison, apartment having been fitted up lately for his reception.

By some private letters received by the last mail, we are informed, that the King of Prussia is very ill of a dropsy at his palace at Berlin.

It is reported that ten millions of the national debt will be new funded this session, on very advantageous terms to the Government.

LONDON, JANUARY 1, 1766.

A short Character of his late Royal Highness Prince FREDERICK-WILLIAM.

THIS Prince is ever to be regretted by those who had the honor to approach him, and ever to be proposed as a pattern of patience, meekness, & fortitude. The gracefulness of his person, great as it appeared, gave but an imperfect idea of the exalted qualities of his mind. His submission to the decrees of Providence, his affection and dutiful behaviour to his royal Mother, to the King, and the rest of his illustrious family, were ever uniform and exemplary. The affability of his address won the hearts of every one; and the goodness of his heart fixed them eternally his own. His manly sense and uncommon penetration exceeded even the most sanguine hopes of those who were entrusted with his education. During a long and painful illness of fourteen months, his chief and only care was not to give pain to others; he not only lessened, but even concealed his own sufferings before them, and was wholly employed in giving them comfort; and this attention extended itself even to the lowest of his domestic servants. He died without a pang, leaving behind him a disconsolate family to bewail his loss.

We hear the Hon Samuel Barrington, Esq; will command the squadron in the Mediterranean to relieve Thomas Harison, Esq; whose three years on that station are nearly expired; and that Admiral Parry will relieve the squadron at the Leeward Islands, in the room of Admiral Tyrrel; and also, that Admiral Pye is to command at Jamaica, in the room of Sir William Burnaby.

We are confidently assured, by a person very long used to the Corn trade, that if the exportation of wheat is not prohibited, it will (in all probability) be 3l. or more per quarter, before the end of next August.—A most melancholy, and most alarming information.

It is said that several of his Majesty's cutters, that are cruizing to prevent smuggling will be put out of commission and paid off, being deemed of little use but a vast expence to the nation.

Letters from Leghorn advise, that by a ship from Algiers they had advice, that a Dutch man of war of 64 guns was lost near Minorca, and all the people on board perished.

In consequence of orders given for suppressing of private mass houses, two have lately been shut up in Rope makers-alley, Little Moorfields, which have been open for upwards of 20 years.

It is said some very agreeable news hath been received from Lisbon, with respect to the British commerce with Portugal.

Private letters from Madrid mention, that from the frequent return of couriers to Lord Rochfort, and his Excellency's repeated conferences with the Catholick Ministry, it was conjectured somewhat of great importance was negotiating between the two Crowns.

We hear the remittances in Spanish dollars only, from the American Colonies, have last year fallen short of the usual quantity upwards of two millions.

An estimate of the value of forfeited estates in Scotland is preparing to be laid before a great Assembly.—It is said great part of the above have, since the rebellion, been so much improved, as to be worth now upwards of forty years purchase.

Various are the public conjectures concerning the motives for Mr. Wilkes's return to England; though it seems universally thought that a place of some consequence will be the reward of this Gentleman's exile from his native country. Some of his adherents have already chalked him out an American Government, a foreign Embassy, a Commissioner of Trade, &c. according as they are influenced by interest or whim; while the most sanguine go still higher, and appoint him a Colleague to a Gentleman lately appointed to a considerable place in our sister nation.

To the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Esq;

My ever dear and darling Friend,

IT would be needless to inform you of the severity of the wound, which I have received by the untimely death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland—a name that will ever be revered by all my inhabitants, excepting the pitiful remnant of Jacobites, and red hot Tories, to whom he always was a scourge. If ever, therefore, you had the honour and interest of your country seriously at heart, banish, at this critical season, all animosity and resentment—*throw away your crutches, and lay your flannels by*—say to the Lord of Stow, If that I demand your joint advice, hasten to St. James's, and let us, without reserve, contribute all that is in our power towards healing the divisions of the nation."—Do this, and I shall place the bust of WILLIAM PITT in the temple, which I intend to raise, and dedicate to *Liberty, William of Nassau, and to your Royal Name-sake the Hero of Culloden.*

I am most affectionately yours,

MAGNA BRITANNIA.

N. B. I most solemnly declare, that I have not the least intention of reflecting on any in the present Administration, as it is composed of men, who ever have had my welfare most religiously in view.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Royal Highness Prince Frederick-William.

IN pursuance of his Majesty's commands, these are to give public notice, that it is expected, that upon the present occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, all persons do put themselves into decent Mourning; the said Mourning to begin on Sunday next the 5th of January.

31 *Dec.* 1765. *SCARBOROUGH, M.*

Jan. 1 Yesterday the body of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William was opened and embalmed by the Surgeons of his Majesty's Household.

Yesterday there was a private Council at the Queen's palace, at which the Marquis of Rockingham, the two Secretaries of State, and several other Lords of the Privy Council assisted.

There has been a report within this day or two, that some material changes are meditating.

It is said Mr. Pitt is come to his seat at Hayes.

It is said the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Member of Parliament for the county of Worcester, will soon be created an Irish Pee.

Information is received, that the French have at present four different forts and factories in Hudson's Bay.

Prince Heraclius, Chief of the Georgians, at present so formidable to the Ottoman Porte, is said to have made the tour of best part of Europe some years ago incog. and to be well acquainted with several German Officers of distinction.

A bounty on the importation of pitch and tar from the American colonies, we hear, will be proposed this Session.

A temporary embargo on the exportation of coals, we hear, is soon expected to be laid by authority, in consequence of a resolution in the Brewers, which, if put into execution, will be extremely prejudicial to the public revenue.

It is said that the exportation of wheat will, next week, be prohibited for three months.

Canada Bills had risen at Paris to thirty-five per cent. when the last letters were received.

Lawn Sleeves for North-America, it is talked, go a begging; and a certain Vicar, with his Code, is said now to be sailing round for them here, by Russia and the Isle of Bute.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of James Griffin, late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to Henry Laughton, Benjamin Faneuil, jun. and Boffenger Foster, Executors to the last Will and Testament of said Deceas'd; and all those that have any Demands on the said Estate, are desired to apply to the said Executors for Payment.

To be Sold, a very convenient Dwelling House, situated on Jamaica Plain, near JOSHUA LORING, Esq; very suitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat, with a handsome Garden, Coach House, Stables and all other Conveniencies, with about three Acres of good Land. Likewise about an Acre and an half of Wood Land near the Reverend Mr. WALTER's Meeting House the Pay may be made easy to the Purchaser, as good Security will be taken instead of the Money.

To be LETT, the House where the Deceased lately dwelt, in BOSTON, adjoining to his Wharf, a very pleasant Situation and convenient for Trade and has every necessary Accommodation. Likewise a large Store opposite, fit for any Person that deals in English or any other Kind of Goods and a Number of Stores on the Wharf very convenient for Landing and Storing of Goods.

All Persons indebted to, & that have any Demands on the Estate of Mrs. Mary Gallop, late of Boston, Widow, deceas'd are desired to bring in their Accounts to Mrs. Ruth Sinclair, of said Boston, Widow, (at her House opp site Ebenezer Storer Esq. Store, in Union Street) Executrix to said Estate, in Order for Settlement.—Where is to be Sold,

The remaining Stock in Trade of the said Deceas'd, consisting of Stone, Glass and Delph Ware, all at a reasonable Rate.

Earl of Temple

Just Imported from London, in Captain BRUCE, and to be Sold BY

John Gore,

At his Shop at the Sign of the Painter's Arms in Queen-Street, Wholesale and Retail,

At the very lowest Rates,

Linsed Oil by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity.

Boil'd oil
Nut Oil
Turpentine Oil
Turpen Varnish

PAINTS.

White.
White Lead
Flake white
Spanish white
French chalk.

Reds.
Red Lead
Spanish brown
India red
Purple red
Venetian red
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Umber
Rose pink

Yellows.
King's yellow
Princess yellow
Naples yellow
Spruce yellow
Stone yellow
English Oaker
Orpiment pale & deep
Dutch pink
Brown pink

Blues.
Ultramarine
ultramarin Ashes
Prussian blue of various sorts
Calcin'd Smalt
Strowing ditto
Verditer blue
Powder blue

Green,
Verdigrease
distill'd ditto
Sap Green
Green Verditer

Blacks.
Frankfort black
Ivory black
Blue black
Lamp black
India Ink

Varnishes.
Hard Varnish
white & brown
Picture Varnish
common Varnish
Lacker

Brushes, Tools, and Pencils of all sorts; Crayons in sets; half length Cloths, Kitt Katt and 3-quarters ditto, large Stone Knives, small ditto, Pallet ditto, white Copperas, Litharge of Gold, Leaf Gold, and Dutch Metal; Colours prepared for House and Ship Painting, Whiting by the Hogshead, and Rozin by the Barrel or small Quantity. The best of London Crown Glass for Pictures; with an Assortment of Mezzotinto Prints, Water Colours ready prepared in Shells, &c. &c.

☞ At the same Place may be had, very fine white Rozin, by the Pound, and Spirits of Turpentine by the Cask, very cheap for Cash.

Just imported from *Glasgow*, and to be sold by

Lewis & Bant,

At their Shop in Cornhill, *BOSTON*;

A large Assortment of Kilmarnock Carpets; also half, 3 4 and yard wide Stair and Chamber Carpeting, which they will sell very low for Cash. Where also may be had

A general Assortment of English Goods.

Jane Eustis,

Has imported in the Capts. *Daverson* and *Dixey* from *LONDON*,

(Which she sells at the lowest Rates for Cash, at her Shop opposite the North Side of the Town-House, Boston,) *viz.*

Brown and black Paduasoys, straw brown and pompadore Ducapes, pink and brown Mantuas, white and buff ground Brocades, pink blue white black and brown ¾ ell and ¾ yard persians, green pink crimson blue and black pelong Sattins, rich blue black and cloth coloured Sattins, black crimson and cherry figured ditto, rich gaurden Sattin, pink blue and green English Damask, figured Modes, Brolio's, sprigg'd Camb'lets, brown Grizetts, Cambricks and Lawns, plain and flower'd Gauzes, white and black catgut, Irish Linnens of all sorts, Russia Linnens, quilted petticoats, men women and childrens worsted and cotton hose, black and white silk ditto, men women and childrens gloves, womens silk ditto, Lady's habit ditto, a compleat assortment of turbins and tippits, fine cap laces and footings, black and white blond ditto, silver ditto, a neat assortment of new fashion ribbons, silver ditto, brocaded shoes and clogs, English and Lynn made Shoes, childrens morocco shoes, stone buckles of all sorts, stone and wax earings and necklaces of all sorts, womens and childrens silk mitts, black and coloured bonnets and jockeys, plumes for ditto, silver girdles, silver thread and vellum, buttons and new fashion trimings for Ladies riding habits, silver and silk trimmings for gowns, black and coloured snail ditto, furr trimings, chip hatts and bonnets, powder boxes, silk feather and worsted puffs for ditto, new fashion black bags, hair powder, superfine broad black russel, silver mount and other fans—Turlington's Balsam, Lavender Water, Tincture for the Teeth, Salvolatile, Eau de Luce; Stoughton's Elixer, with a great variety of Haberdashery and Millinery, too many to be enumerated.

N. B. The said *Eustis* has likewise to sell at the Sterling Cost. (being a Consignment) 25 Setts *Pamela* with Cutts, in large Octavo, neatly bound in Calf, &c. letter'd on Turkey—and 25 Setts *Clarissa Harlow*, 8vo bound in Calf.

For LONDON, the Ship

Britannia, Williams Deverson, Master, now lying at Long-Wharff, will sail in 3 Weeks: For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in King-Street—*Where is to be sold*, An Assortment of English Goods—choice Cheshire Cheese; and best warranted Spermaceti Candles; all which he will sell at the lowest Rate for Cash

N B. Cash given at said Store for good Pot-Ashes.

IMPORTED in Capt. Freeman, *and to be Sold by*

Benjamin Church, Junr.

At his Shop in Newbury-Street;

A Compleat Assortment of Druggs and Medicines; Lockyer's, Hooper's and Anderson's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Stoughton's Bitters, Turlington's Balsam, British Oil, best white Lavender, Elixir Salutis; also Ground Madder and Redwood, Verdigrease, Copperas, Roll and Flour Brimstone, Allum, Argol, Borax, Ising'lass, Anise, Coriander and Caraway Seeds, white & red Lead, Spanish Brown, Sagoe, Salop, Saltpetre, &c. &c. &c. Also a good Collection of modern Medical Authors, cheap for Cash, or the usual Credit.—Also received by Capt. DIXCEY, *A fine Assortment of Surgeon's Instruments, by the best Maker in England; consisting of Pocket Instruments in Cases and Pouches, Teeth Instruments in Pouches, Pipe Syringes, Ear ditto, Pot-Spatula's, Trocars middle sized, best Lancets in Cases, Male and Female Catheter's of Dr. Hunter's and* Bulbesend's *Improvement, Cases of Surgeon's Knives, Scissars, Hook and Blow Pipe, Midwifry Instruments, crooked Scissars in Cases, Salvatories of various Kinds and Prices, cut Smelling Bottles in fish skin Cases, &c.*

Imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

John Symmes, *Goldsmith*;

Near the Golden Ball, BOSTON, Viz.

Best neat new-fashion Shoe and Knee Chapes, round & Brilliant Cypher Button Stones, Brilliant and Cypher Earing Stones, Brilliant & Cypher Ring ditto, Ring Sparks, Ruby and white Foyle, Buckle Brushes, rough and smooth Files, &c. &c &c.

Imported in Capt. *Freeman* from *London*, and to be sold

By Susanna Renken,

In Fore-Street, near the Draw-Bridge, *BOSTON*,

Large Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotspur, Golden Hotspur, blue Marrowfats and crooked Peas; large Windsor, early Hotspur and early Lisbon Beans; early yellow, scarlet and orange Carrots; early Dutch early Yorkshire, early Battersea early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Collyflower; green and yellow Savoy; Sallery; green and white Endive; Salmon and Scarlet London Radish; best curl'd Pepper Grass; Summer and Winter Spinnage; curl'd and Hambo Parsley; Cabbage; white Gosh and Imperial Lettuce; early and late Cucumber, long Turkey ditto; early & late Turnips; Summer and Winter Savory; Hyssop; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram and Baum; Lavender and Rosemary; Hemp, Canary and Rape Seed; Red and white Clover; Red Top and Herds Grass Seed.

JUST Imported in the Snow St. Peter, William St. Barbe, *Master, and to be Sold by*

John Spooner,

The best of new Malago Raisins by the Cask or Jarr, Jarr Olives, Marcelles & Spanish Oil, and a few Casks Sherry Wine—Also Cadiz Salt to be Sold on board said Vessel laying at the Long Wharff.

For LONDON,

THE Ship PRATT, *Jonathan Freeman*, Master, laying at *Hancock's* Wharff, will sail as soon as loaded. For Freight or Passage agree with the Master on board, or with *Edmund Quincy*, Tertius, at his Store on *Green's* Wharff: Where is to be sold a large Assortment of English Goods; also a very good Iron Screw fit for a Clothier.

For *Rhode-Island* and *Connecticut*,

The SLOOP *SUCCESS*, *Simeon Freeman*, Master, will sail in a short Time.—For Freight apply to said Master on board, lying at *Pitts's* Wharff, North Side of the Town Dock.

James McElroy,

On *Doble's* Wharf, near the Old North Meeting House,

HEreby informs the Public, That he will engage to make and mend Anvils, as good and as well as any imported—Also Goldsmiths and Braziers Tools of all Sorts, (which he will warrant) at a reasonable Rate.

Daniel Jones,

INforms his Customers and others, both in Town and Country, That he has removed to the Easterly Side of Newbury-Street, to a Corner Shop (which was lately improved by Capt. *John Smith*) situate about three Rods to the Southward of that he removed from;

Where he has to sell, cheap for Cash;

An Assortment of 3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Irish Hollands; with an Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season—which he Imported in the Captains *Marshall, Scott*, &c.

☞ Beaver and Beaverit Hatts of his own Make, Hat-Trimings, good Corks for Bottling Cyder by Wholesale and Retail, &c.

N. B. Cash given for all Sorts of Furrs at the above Shop.

A Quantity of choice good INDIAN CORN, to be sold by *James* and *Thomas Iverst*, also, Loaf and Brown Sugars.

Imported in the last Ships, and Captain *Freeman*, from *London*, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

Near the Salutation, *Boston*,

A fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds, *viz.* Early Charlton, early Hotspur, golden Hotspur, large Marrowfats, Dwarf ditto, large Rounceval, early Ormorod, Hotspur, Spanish and Maratta Peas; early Hotspur, early Dwarf, Windsor, early Margon and Lisbon Beans; early Dutch and early Yorkshire Cabbage, green curl'd Savoy, Battersea, Sugar Loaf, large Winter and red Cabbage Seeds, large Colliflower, early ditto, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, Sage, Balm, Hyssop, Orange Purple and early golden Carrot, white Spanish Silver and red Onion, large swelling Parsnip curl'd double Parsley, short top Raddish, Salmon Radish, Cabbage, Gosh, Marble and several other Sorts of Lettuce, curl'd Endive, Salary, round Summer Spinnage, red and white Clover and Herds Grass, Rape, Hemp, Canary and other Sorts of Seeds, warranted to be good, and of last Year's Growth, sold at the lowest Terms.

Imported in the last Ships from *London*, and sold by

George Erving,

At his Father's Store in King Street;

Choice Cheshire Cheese, Russia Duck, a neat Assortment of Irish Linnen, &c &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Ralph Cross, jun.

At *Newbury Port*;

A Sloop of 80 Tons, built with Accommodations for the Whaling Business, and can be launched in 10 Days, or sooner, if wanted.—Likewise, A double deck'd Vessel, about 150 Tons, which may be launched soon.

To be Sold, just 30 Miles from *Boston*.

A Dwelling-House, Out-Houses, &c. and seven Acres of Land, with a large convenient Store well accustomed, and the Stock in Trade, consisting of a great Assortment of GOODS suited for the Country. For further Particulars, enquire of *Ame* and *Elizabeth Cuming*, at their Shop opposite the Brick Meeting near the Town House.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Daniel Bell, *late of* Boston, *Bricklayer, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Daniel Bell, *of* Boston. *Administrator on said Estate, in Order for Settlement.*

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Ephraim Copeland*, late of *Boston*, Taylor, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Mrs. *Mercy Copeland*, Widow, Administratrix on said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement.

Whereas there is a Mistake in the Almanack, have thought proper to acquaint the Public, That it is but one Mile from Salem to Beverly Ferry, where it mentions two; and from the Ferry to Porters at Wenham 5, wherein it mentions Six Miles.

N. B. *Beverly Ferry is attended with good Boats, good Attendance, and quick Dispatch, &c. &c.*

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